

U.S. MAY ASK EUROPE TO CEC LARGE ARMIES

American Aid Hinges on Three Conditions, Say Observers Here.

INDEMNITY CHANGE NEEDED, IS BELIEF

Administration Attitude On Deflation Reflected In Statement.

Whether the United States consents or declines to participate in the international economic conference at Genoa, March 8, American aid for the rehabilitation of Europe will depend upon Europe meeting these conditions:

1. Deflation and balancing of budgets.
2. Adjustment of German reparations within the power of Germany to pay.
3. Reduction of armies, the expense of which is largely responsible for European inflation.

These are the essential factors of the stabilization of international exchange set forth in a statement issued yesterday by the United States section of the Inter-American High Commission. While the high commission represents North and South American countries only, and the European situation is discussed merely as a factor in stabilizing inter-american exchange, the views of the section are particularly significant because they represent the attitude of the administration toward the economic problem of Europe.

Inflation Must End.

"A review of Europe's situation—the weak, unbalanced and unstable storm center in international trade and finance—draws us to the inevitable conclusion that there can be no stabilization of exchange upon any footing unless there is an end to the inflation in the principal continental states," says the statement. "Inflation is the result of unbalanced budgets, which themselves are the result of the necessary expenditures upon reconstruction, the unsettled situation of German reparations, the maintenance of land armaments and increasing debts. The disturbing forces are increasing the inflationary pressure, and while Europe has made great progress in agricultural, industrial, social and political stability since the war, the fiscal situation continues to disrupt exchange with great severity."

Must Reduce Armies.

"The German government is not meeting its reparation obligations by taxation; while other countries are unable to mobilize enough tax-revenue to meet their reparation obligations for reconstruction, for military forces and other purposes. There can be no hope of stability in the world exchange until, in the first place, German reparations payments have been put upon a basis not only securing a definite flow of economic strength into the just task of rebuilding, but also calculated to be within the practical power of the German people to pay."

"Furthermore, it is necessary for stability that land armaments should be reduced. Armies in many states are of such size as to necessitate currency or short time bills. The economic loss in productivity of the nations is not measured alone by the number of men under arms, but by the entire situation that surrounds the entire situation."

Russian Situation Analyzed.

"The situation in Russia and Eastern Europe has also a bearing upon the problem. Their total extinction of economic productivity in Russia from an export and import point of view seriously deranges the economy of Western Europe. The slow healing of the economic disruption due to the European of new states cannot be ignored."

"Beyond this again, there arises the question of domestic debt. In some of the states of Europe, the volume of these domestic debts under the pressure of unbalanced budgets makes more and more uncertain the point at which stability of values can be expected."

Overstocked With Gold.

"The Washington conference on the limitation of naval armament is a definite and positive step in the only path that leads to commercial stability and its effect has already been felt in the exchange of the world."

"Commenting on the flow of gold to the United States the statement says: 'The situation in the United States is unfortunate in that the high premium on American exchange attracts to this country the change agents of the world. We are today overstocked with gold beyond our currency needs. The surplus earns no interest and serves no useful purpose.'

Reichstag in Tax Wrangle With Only Five Days' Grace

Socialists Unwilling to Accept Compulsory Internal Loan in Lieu of Partial Confiscation.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—With only five days remaining until Germany must hand the allied reparations committee a complete plan showing how she intends to handle her internal finances, as well as indicate the amount of money and materials that will be paid in reparations during 1922, the political parties represented in the Reichstag are still fighting over tax plans.

The government will not be able to make the necessary report until the reparations committee until an agreement is reached, and as a consequence Chancellor Wirth's own party is pressing the Socialists to accept as a compromise a compulsory internal loan, instead of partial confiscation of real property, as urged by the Socialists.

This plan, upon which the labor unions are insisting, provides for the arbitrary placing of mortgages of 20 per cent upon all real property. While the Socialists ministers in the cabinet as well as a large part of that faction in the Reichstag are understood to be willing to accept the compromise, all fear the opposition of the independents as well as the workers within their own ranks, because the compulsory loan plan is regarded as an equitable substitute. This is especially true since the Socialists admit the new loan can not be issued before the declaration on the new taxes are known. This will not be for many days.

Meantime the workers are suffering more than any other class, as the proposed indirect taxes do not in any measure reduce their burden. While the Socialists press has been declared that a compromise has been agreed upon, the Socialists press sharply denies this. The Socialists press add that the situation is such that the other parties may be greatly surprised if they continue to oppose the Socialists demands. Some go so far as to hint that the Wirth cabinet may fall.

RAIL LABOR BOARD APPROVES PREWAR 'SPLIT TRICK' RULE

Effect of Decision May Save \$50,000,000 to Traffic Lines.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—What the railroads declare will amount to an annual saving of \$50,000,000 in normal traffic times is looked off the pay of 300,000 railroad clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees in a decision made public today by the Railroad Labor Board, in abrogating certain wartime working agreements and making important changes in others.

The most important changes in the rules are abolition of time and a half overtime until nine hours have been worked and the re-establishment of a prewar time rule allowing railroads to employ men on "split tricks" in small towns where work is intermittent.

The split-trick rule will not only save railroads millions of dollars annually, it is stated, but it will also mean the reopening of many small railroad stations which have been closed because of excessive cost of maintaining them under the national war-time agreements. In other words, the decision puts the "split-trick" back on the railroad schedule.

Three Members Dissent.

The board reached its decision only after lengthy deliberations, and the document is featured by the most pronounced split in opinion of any decision yet given out. There is a dissenting opinion signed by Samuel Higgins, J. H. Elliott and Horace Baker, railroad members of the board, because the majority did not decide upon ten hours before overtime is effective. Instead, the board decided to follow the dissenting opinion in which the minority is charged with being "obviously in error" is signed by Ben H. Hooper and G. W. W. Hanger, public members, and W. L. McMenimen, labor member.

A. O. Wharton, a labor member, while voting with the majority did not sign with them, and filed a separate statement because he insisted on overtime pay for the first eight hours. Chairman Barton did not sign the statement, and H. W. Phillips, labor member, did not take part in the deliberations because of illness.

Deny Political Reasons.

It is unofficially charged in railroad circles that the majority decision favors labor because of the ten hours for political reasons, stating that this is a move to influence the committee of 100 of the federal labor board in session here, mapping out the policy to be adopted for their 600,000 members in the Congressional election next fall. This charge is emphatically denied by the majority, it being declared the case is settled wholly on its merits.

The railroads charged in present time their case that they were compelled to pay overtime for the first eight hours of the day, although they spent most of their time in other occupations were only on duty at the infrequent intervals when trains stopped. The majority report concedes this contention, and hereafter such employees will be paid only when on duty. As a result of the national labor board, many small stations were closed entirely and service greatly hindered.

Minority Gives Statement.

"We dissent from the decision of the majority of the members of the board," declared the minority opinion, "with respect to the overtime payment for service rendered beyond the ninth hour, for the following reasons:

"Prior to Federal control of railroads, clerical forces generally were paid on a monthly rate basis which covered all service rendered. Other classes of employees covered by the same agreement, including freight handlers, express and station employees, generally worked on a per diem basis and were paid at pro rata rates for all time worked; ordinarily the same hours of service per day are now required to meet business needs throughout the country along the lines of the carriers."

"The above statement must be considered in connection with the following," answers Ben Hooper and other majority members to the decision. "It is obvious that the statement is erroneous to a very large degree; it is also rather indefinite."

The majority report then takes several technical submissions to prove that the 300,000 clerks were not subject to the ten-hour day before the wartime agreements were put into effect.

BRITISH INVITED PACIFIC PARLEY, UCHIDA ADMITS

Had Asked Japan Before President Called Arms Conference.

CABINET MEMBER ADDRESSES DIET

Regrets Shantung Railway Issue Blocks Agreement.

Before President Harding called the arms conference in Washington, Great Britain had officially invited Japan to a Pacific conference at which problems of the Far East and the Anglo-Japanese alliance were to be discussed.

Count Uchida, Japanese foreign minister, disclosed this fact in an address to the diet in Tokyo Saturday, the text of which has been cabled to diplomats here.

As early as last July Count Uchida declared, "Great Britain desired that a Pacific conference be called for discussion of questions concerning the Far East and the alliance."

"Finally, the British government expressed to the Japanese government this desire. Eventually the Washington conference opened at the instance of the American government."

Approves 4-Power Pact.

As for the quadruple treaty, Uchida said:

"The new treaty is a sign of the progress of the times and a manifestation of the spirit of international friendship and good-will on an enlarged scale. It is a matter of profound gratification to the Japanese government that by virtue of the treaty the general peace in the Pacific Ocean will be assured jointly by the four powers."

Secretary Hughes' naval program, Uchida declared, was "most drastic and bold," and created a "new sensation as being a clear index of the spirit of the genuine sincerity in which the American government had been solicited to achieve a realization of the limitation of armaments."

The new treaty, Uchida said, "may be expected to be signed before long."

Regrets Conditions in China.

Naturally the Japanese foreign minister's observations on China were read with the greatest interest.

"It is a matter of sincere regret," he said, "that unfortunately in China not only have peace and unity not been restored, but the situation there lately seems to be developing in the opposite direction. It is to be hoped, therefore, that all opposition to the good will and friendship shown by the powers concerned, China, while making sincere efforts for introduction of various reforms with the object of promoting the general happiness of the people, should use her best endeavors towards the furtherance and realization of the noble cause of the interdependence and the common good of humanity by further opening her doors to the world and by strengthening still more the relations of co-operation with the powers concerned."

Guards Japanese Interests.

Uchida declared that in Far Eastern questions, involving "the vital interests of Japan," Japan is acting in accordance with the development of circumstances, and at the same time is endeavoring to protect the vital interests of our country. The foreign powers concerned," he added, "are taking due cognizance of the position and interest of our country in the Far East and appear to be working to obtain fairness with accomplished fact."

As regards the Shantung Railway, Uchida declared, "opinion is divided and conversations relative to the railway have had to be discontinued. It is a matter of regret that, owing to difficulties respecting the Shantung Railway, the whole question is not more satisfactory."

Concerning the mandate granted by the league of nations to Japan over the South Sea Islands, disposition of cable lines emanating from Yap, and an understanding among the powers concerned about cable lines in the Pacific, Uchida said, "I am sorry to tell you that the treaty embodying these terms will be concluded before long."

Praises League of Nations.

In reporting in general on the foreign relations of his country, the Japanese statesman said, they had grown in intimacy and friendship. "With rapid changes in the general situation, a world institution such as the league of nations, formerly regarded as utopian, has not only come into existence," he said, "but the spirit underlying the league is being diffused throughout the world, and its foundations appear to be strengthened. Moreover, reduction of armaments is now the eve of realization as a result of the Washington conference. Together with the signature of the league of nations, the adoption of fundamental principles concerning the constitution of an expression of the sincere regard of humanity for the establishment of lasting peace throughout the world."

WEST PROMISES EAST FAIR DEAL IN U. S. CONGRESS

Senator McCumber Says Republican Is Party of Protection for All.

The West has risen to power in Congress but the West does not intend to take advantage of other sections of the country in the shaping of legislation, according to Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, whose succession to the late Senator Dingley as chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Customs has been viewed with some alarm in the East.

"In reading some of the Eastern press comments pertaining to the 'split-trick' rule, I have been somewhat surprised at the expression of fear," sometimes indicated that the increasing membership of that committee from the Western section of the country and increasing influence in shaping legislation might possibly endanger the stability of the country and weaken the principle of protection to our American industry, and a policy upon which depends in large measure the prosperity of the people and the consequent stability of our institutions," said Senator McCumber.

"Upon the assumption that there are some radical differences between the interests of the East and those of the West, I fail to recognize the division. Whatever may be the division of opinion among a few of the people of either section, the great mass of thinking persons know that their interests are concurrent. We are one country and we are one people. The vital interests of commerce must flow with equal freedom through the whole body politic. It is impossible that one side of it should be vital and the other side aseptic at the same time."

For Country as Whole.

"We are a big country, and it is a long distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We of the West for many years have been trying to adjust our lenses so as to enable us to see and understand the Eastern situation. From what I have read of late in some of our metropolitan dailies of the Atlantic States, I think we may be excused if we mildly suggest to some of them that they so adjust their optics as to see not only over the Alleghenies, but also to compass in their vision that vast empire watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries and that further region reaching to our Pacific Coast."

"We not only need in the United States Congressmen who have a reasonable acquaintance with the industries of each and every part of this country, its finances and its commerce, from Boston to Portland and from Canada to the Gulf—men who can sympathize with the necessities and the aspirations of every section, but I think I can say with equal candor that we need an American press that will be equally broad and sympathetic in its views."

Time was when tariff making by Aldrich and the other Eastern oligarchs caused the West to rise against sectional discrimination. Now the West is in the saddle but the Eastern oligarchy is still in the saddle and sectional retaliation.

"Whatever may be urged in favor of a free trade policy, had we built our national economic structure on that foundation, I think no right thinking man can fail to understand that a change of that policy today would practically destroy every industry in the United States and bring about a catastrophe the like of which would be beyond description," said Senator McCumber. "This is no time to even dream of initiating a policy the exact reverse of that which has been in operation for the most part for considerably more than half a century."

Protective Policy Needed.

"So come what will we must maintain the protective policy in this country. But we must maintain it as a national policy and not as a sectional one. While it is impossible, by reason of varying conditions, to give every commodity Continued on Page Three.

Black and Tans Terrorize Town In 3-Hour Battle

Tralee, in Southern Erin, Suffers in Raid by Troopers.

DUBLIN, Jan. 22.—After a fierce battle of bombs and small arms lasting three hours between Black and Tans and detachments of the Irish Republican army, the town of Tralee in County Kerry is slowly recovering from excitement and blind rage reminiscent of the worst of the reign of terror in Ireland. Many members of both sides were wounded.

Tralee was in a state of siege while the battle raged. Many civilians spent the night prone on the floors of their homes to escape bullets and bomb fragments, and others, attending to the wounded in the churches, remained where they were until the fight was over.

The outbreak was attributed to an attempt by unidentified forces to capture an automobile. When the incident apparently has been still, the Black and Tans and other auxiliaries were seen firing their rifles and pistols and hurling bombs. The raiders were accompanied by a semi-armored car. The people were terrorized again and again by intermittent outbreaks of rifle fire.

While the outbreak was in progress the local "karrison" of the Irish republican army came up to engage the Black and Tans and after a sharp battle the Black and Tans retreated but later they returned. After a sharp battle the Black and Tans retreated but later they returned. After a sharp battle the Black and Tans retreated but later they returned.

The streets of Tralee plainly show the effects in broken shop fronts.

SOLUTION OF FARM PROBLEMS TASK OF CONFERENCE

Agriculture Bears More Than Its Share of Deflation Burden.

The national agricultural conference, which convenes here today, will seek ways to remedy a situation which forces the farming industry to bear more than its share of the burden of price readjustment.

The farmer's problem, in a nutshell, is this: Prices he receives are back nearly to prewar levels and are below production costs. Therefore, he pays for everything he needs remain inflated.

The causes which brought about the situation are overproduction, restricted credit, high freight rates, lack of foreign demand and the general depression. The depression and the burdens of the economic change were passed on back until they reached the soil, and they could not be shifted any further. So the farmers are hardest hit.

Vital Factor in Industry.

The conviction gradually has grown in all quarters that until the farming industry is on its feet there could be no general business and industrial revival. This is because 90 per cent of the population are directly dependent on the soil, and when their purchasing power disappears, the effects are felt in every corner of the country.

It is not to be expected that the conference will have any sudden, far-reaching effects. It will take more than speeches and talk to remedy the foreign exchange situation. And the surplus of foodstuffs is not wanted. But it can bring out the need for certain changes that will ameliorate the situation.

Problems to Be Solved.

It is safe to predict that the conference will do these things:

1. Ask for lower freight rates.
2. Suggest improvements in methods of marketing.
3. Seek ways to make it possible for foreign buyers to obtain credit for the purchase of foodstuffs.
4. Endeavor to find out why the ultimate consumer pays so much more for soil products than the farmer receives.

Paris to Send 4 Notes to Britain

Insists Reparations Will Not Be Discussed at Genoa Conference.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Premier Poincaré has dispatched four notes which will be dispatched to the British government tomorrow, it is understood. They deal with the European political and economic situation.

The first concerns the Genoa conference and will demand written confirmation of the principle that reparations will not be discussed at the meeting, and "hoping" that if Germany is admitted to the proposed consortium, the profits accruing will apply to her war debts.

The second regards the Franco-British alliance, but leaves the subject for later discussion in full.

The third explains France's position regarding the French treaty with the Turkish nationalist government at Angora, and the fourth touches upon the Tangier question. France will propose the internationalizing of the port of Tangier, and measures to safeguard the rights of the Sultan of Morocco.

BRUCE, FORMER BRITISH ENVOY, DIES, AGED 83

Famous in U. S. as Author of 'The American Commonwealth.'

RAISED TO RANK OF VISCOUNT IN 1914

Devoted Recent Years to Idea of 'Humanizing Europe.'

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Viscount Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States and author of "The American Commonwealth," which has been recognized as one of the foremost works on political science ever written, died today at Sidmouth.

Viscount James Bryce was 83 years old but was still recognized as one of the world's ablest thinkers in the field of international diplomacy. As late as last summer he crossed the Atlantic to participate in a gathering of international statesmen to discuss various phases of post war diplomacy.

Bryce became under secretary of foreign affairs in 1886, and in the years following his entrance into British politics he attracted wide attention through his writings on political subjects. Among other works of note were "The Holy Roman Empire," and "Studies in History and Jurisprudence."

His History a Textbook.

In 1914 he was raised to the rank of viscount.

Viscount Bryce's fame in America has always been based more on his exposition of the principles of the American government in his great history, "The American Commonwealth," than on the fact of his ambassadorship. The work is universally used as an advanced text book in American colleges.

Since the war Viscount Bryce has devoted his time to a movement for "humanizing Europe" by bringing together the nations of the continent in a closer rapprochement, and for a mutual forgiving—if not forgetting—of the bitterness of the past decade.

Educated at Oxford.

Viscount Bryce was born in 1839, in England, on June 10, 1839. After completing his elementary education he entered the University of Glasgow, and Trinity College, Oxford, where he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1862.

In 1862 he was elected a fellow of Oriel College, and five years later, on June 11, 1867, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, where he served with distinction and merit until 1870 when he was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford.

Resigning his position at Oxford in 1870, he was elected as a member of Parliament for the Tower Hamlets, serving until 1885, when he was elected as the parliamentary representative of Aberdeen which office he held continually until February, 1907.

Served As Undersecretary.

From February 7 to August 3, 1886, he served in the capacity of parliamentary undersecretary of state for foreign affairs.

Having been appointed as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the eminent British statesman was sworn a privy councillor on August 28, 1892, and in 1894, he was appointed a royal commissioner on secondary education in England.

From May 28, 1894 to June 28, 1895, he held the office of president of the English Board of Trade, and on February 1, 1898, he was appointed royal commissioner for the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

In recognition of the numerous meritorious activities which he had performed for his government, both in the capacity of a public office holder and a private citizen, he was appointed chief secretary for Ireland, on December 11, 1905.

Six Years As Ambassador.

He came to the United States as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in February 3, 1907, and for the next six years he guarded the British honor with a firmness in this country, resigning the office and going into retirement from public life on April 26, 1913. During his stay in this city he was considered one of the most prominent foreign representatives in America.

The Order of Merit, the highest honor awarded by the British government, was conferred upon him on February 11, 1907, and in 1911 he received the Coronation Medal.

On June 17, 1915, he was appointed the British member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, where his efforts to promote universal and lasting peace were laudatory.

After his resignation from public life, he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Bryce, of Dechmont, in the county of Lanark.

Was Renews as Author.

He was made grand commander of the Victorian Order on January 1, 1918, and was also the holder of the Order of Merit.

Besides his enviable activities as a statesman, Viscount Bryce was a writer of note. Among his most notable works were:

"The Flora of the Island of Arran," 1859; "The Holy Roman Empire," 1862; "The Report on Condition of Education in Lancashire," 1867; "The Trade Marks Registration Act, with Introduction and Notes on Trade Mark Law," 1877; "Transcaucasia and Ararat," 1877; "The American Commonwealth," 1888; "Impressions of South Africa," 1897; "Studies in History and Jurisprudence," 1911; "Studies in Contemporary Biography," 1903; "The Hin-

Soviet Abandons Communist Aim Says Tchitcherin

Seeks Peace of All Nations in Attending Parley at Genoa.

MOSCOW, Jan. 22.—The Russia which will be represented at the world economic conference in Genoa in March will be very different from the Russia which by reason of its Bolshevik principles has been isolated by all countries along communist lines. Tchitcherin, minister of foreign affairs.

The soviet government has done a complete about face since it first announced its intention of remodeling all countries along communist lines. Tchitcherin has stated. The new Russia is much tamed and chastened.

"Russia has abandoned her designs for a world revolution, and will go to Genoa to search for the place of all nations," Tchitcherin said. Russia desires to co-operate with every agency in reconstructing Europe and restoring international equilibrium.

Tchitcherin expressed regret at the present policy of Secretary of State Hughes whereby the United States advises governmental isolation of Russia, refusing to recognize the soviet as a government. He stated that in adopting this attitude Hughes was being deceived by dollar chasers.

The present international situation by breeding discontent and non-cooperation, has prevented Russia from disarming, the foreign minister asserted.

SHANTUNG ISSUE TEST OF PARLEY, SAYS SIMONDS

Action This Week Likely To Decide Success Or Failure.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

There have been so many "crises" in the present arms conference that it is not surprising that the coming week as critical. And yet the fact remains that unless some solution of the Shantung dispute is found in the next six days, the conference will be a complete failure. This is true not alone with respect to the conference itself and the success or failure in the negotiations, but it is even more the case on the political side, recent events in the Senate have shown.

As to the Shantung question, the situation is this: There have been some thirty meetings between the Japanese and the Chinese which have led to the signing of certain minor details, but so far have failed to touch the single vital question, which is that of the railroad. Today the Chinese and the Japanese are just as far apart as they were at the moment of the Washington conference opened.

Chinese Losing Hope.

Optimism which envisages an ultimate surrender on the part of Japan still exists and has found official expression in American and Japanese quarters, but not in Chinese. Nevertheless, it is not an exaggeration to say that the Chinese delegates here are beginning to abandon hope of obtaining any real satisfaction upon this question.

Actually this means that the Chinese are already contemplating a refusal to sign the proposed power treaty which was planned to cover the Chinese settlement. Of the three Chinese delegates, Justice Wang, All the factors with the Chinese delegation know that the long time he has been totally dissatisfied with the course which the negotiations have taken; that he once contemplated resigning many weeks ago, and that now he is going home in advance of any possibility of arriving his signature to any agreement.

Dr. Koo May Fail to Sign.

The probability that Dr. Koo will also fail to sign the so-called non-power treaty is today recognized on all sides. It is true that great stress is being exerted upon him both by his associates and by British; it is true that all kinds of representations are being made to the Peking government to persuade it to exercise its authority and its influence to obtain Dr. Koo's signature. Nevertheless, the best information obtainable at this moment all tends to corroborate the impression that Dr. Koo will follow the course he adopted with respect of the treaty of Versailles and refuse to sign any or of the Washington documents which are submitted to China.

There remains the case of Minister Sze. For several weeks there has been a general report that he might be a general peace and less obstinate than his associates, and that this signature might, under certain circumstances, be obtained. Friends of the Washington treaties, however, have been steadily denied this for a week, there is a common agreement that no one of the Chinese delegates except Dr. Sze will sign the proposed treaties.

Fear U. S. Support of Japan.

Among Chinese sympathizers there has been in the past week a good deal of apprehension and a sentiment growing out of the fact that both the Japanese and the British have been measurably successful in establishing in certain American directions an unexpected appreciation of the Japanese side of the Shantung controversy. Some of these friends of China have grown weight and influence of the United States at the present time is being directed not toward persuading Japan to make concessions, but in striving to make China to agree to surrender.

A significant sign of this operation is the fact that the Chinese delegates are beginning to feel that the United States is not on their side.

BODY OF POPE LIES IN STATE; WORLD MOURNS

Italy Pays Official Tribute for First Time in Federation's History.

CARDINAL GASPARRI IS GIVEN AUTHORITY

Prelates Hasten to Rome For Nine-Day Rites And Conclave.

ROME, Jan. 22.—While the body of Benedict XV. lies in state in the throne room at the Vatican with a constant procession of princes of the church, papal emissaries, archbishops, priests, and other high dignitaries passing in silent tribute to the dead pontiff, the Italian state, for the first time in the history of the Italian government, has officially recognized a period of mourning for the Pope.

A state decree ordering all flags in municipalities throughout Italy and in the colonies at half staff, and the closing of all places of amusement for two days has been issued by the government. In view of the long struggle between the state and the Vatican and the noteworthy attempts of Benedict XV. to bring about a rapprochement between the church and the government—so successfully instanced in the resumption of relations between France and the Pope—the action of the Italian government is considered highly significant in ecclesiastical and civil quarters.

Will Not Be Embalmed.

The body of the pontiff was removed at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the death chamber to the throne room, where, in life Benedict had conducted many of his most far-reaching state audiences.

Under his will, the terms of which were read directly after the solemn ceremony establishing his death, the body will not be embalmed.

Cardinal Merry del Val, who acted as cardinal chamberlain during the last few days of the Pope's illness, has been replaced by Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state. The cardinal chamberlain is vested with all the papal authority in the interim between the Pope's death and the election of his successor. He issues no bills or papal edicts, however, for Benedict's seals have been broken in order that no further acts may go out under the name of the Pope.

Prelates Are Arriving.

The call has been issued for the convening of the college of cardinals and from every part of the world high church officials are hastening to Rome for the conclave. Already prelates from various European countries are arriving.

At St. Peter's and other churches in the city tonight throughout the day, and thousands outside the Vatican and at churches prayed for the Pope.

Earlier in the night, during one of his lucid moments, Benedict declared that he "would willingly give his life for the pacification of the world."

"I am thirsty." His Holiness then murmured. Delirium then returned. He struggled feebly with attendants, insisting that he be shaved immediately. "Because it was a long time since they had shaved him." Then Pope Benedict's body relaxed. Physicians found his extremities cold and then after a last effort to restore to him a sliver of consciousness, he died. The first duty of the cardinal chamberlain was to establish the death officially. Wearing the violet robes which the cardinals take on when the death of the Pope is announced, he surrounded by the candle bearers and priests of the holy apostolic chamber, Cardinal Gasparri was ushered into the room. The body of the deceased pontiff lay on a bed covered with a red silk blanket, and at each corner was a great golden candle in which the cardinal chamberlain candles, are constantly burning.

Verifies Pope's Death.

Upon the announcement of the physician in attendance upon His Holiness that Benedict had died, the death was officially declared.

The first duty of the cardinal chamberlain was to establish the death officially. Wearing the violet robes which the cardinals take on when the death of the Pope is announced, he surrounded by the candle bearers and priests of the holy apostolic chamber, Cardinal Gasparri was ushered into the room. The body of the deceased pontiff lay on a bed covered with a red silk blanket, and at each corner was a great golden candle in which the cardinal chamberlain candles, are constantly burning.

Ring Is Removed.

There being no response to the cardinal's call, "The Pope is really dead."

Then it was that the signal was flashed from St. Peter's bell and official news of the death was told on the cathedral's chimneys.

After this came the second great